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### Khoja Abdi Berun Complex in Samarkand's Architectural Significance as a Cultural Heritage

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#### Abstract

In the article, the location of the Khoja Abdi Berun complex, its dating back to the Timurid era, its materials, its composition, the decorations used in the renovation, and the significant tasks of maintaining, restoring, or preserving the architectural monuments in the complex area based on scientific research were taken into consideration.

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In the "Sarimozor" neighborhood, 7 km south of Registan Square, and 2.5 km from Khoja Ahrori Vali Complex, is the Khoja Abdi Berun complex, which is outside of the city of Samarkand. Currently, the memorial contains a number of sophisticated, some late-period, devices. These structures, which are made of late-period brickwork, show that national architectural styles have advanced despite this. Two sizable areas that are encircled by walls and buildings make up the complex's grounds [6]. The complex features a gatehouse, a porch, a tower, a pool, a cellar, and nighttime installations. It also has a house from the fifteenth century (Fig. 1a).

Khoja Abdi Berun is also a Caliph Osman descendant, claims the translation of Abdulmomin Sattori in Abu Takhir Khoja's work "Samaria" [1]. belongs to the Arab-derived "Abdi" clan. As follows is G.A. Pankratev's explanation: A mosque and the grave of Khwaja Abdi Berun are located on the Qavola road, 5 farsangs from the city, near the Namazgoh mosque. He goes by the name Muhammad Yaqub and is the renowned Caliph Usman's grandson. Because his tomb is outside the boundaries of Alexander's Arch, the place is known as Berun. Later, this wall earned the moniker "Wall of Death" [2]. P. Zokhidov claims that although the current complex was developed during the 9th and 10th centuries, the religious site went back during the 17<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. On Khoja Abdi's remains were constructed a shrine and a room in 1633. It was a gable-domed structure covered in tile-glaze. The layout included four mihrabs, a square-shaped chamber in the middle, and cells in each of the corners.

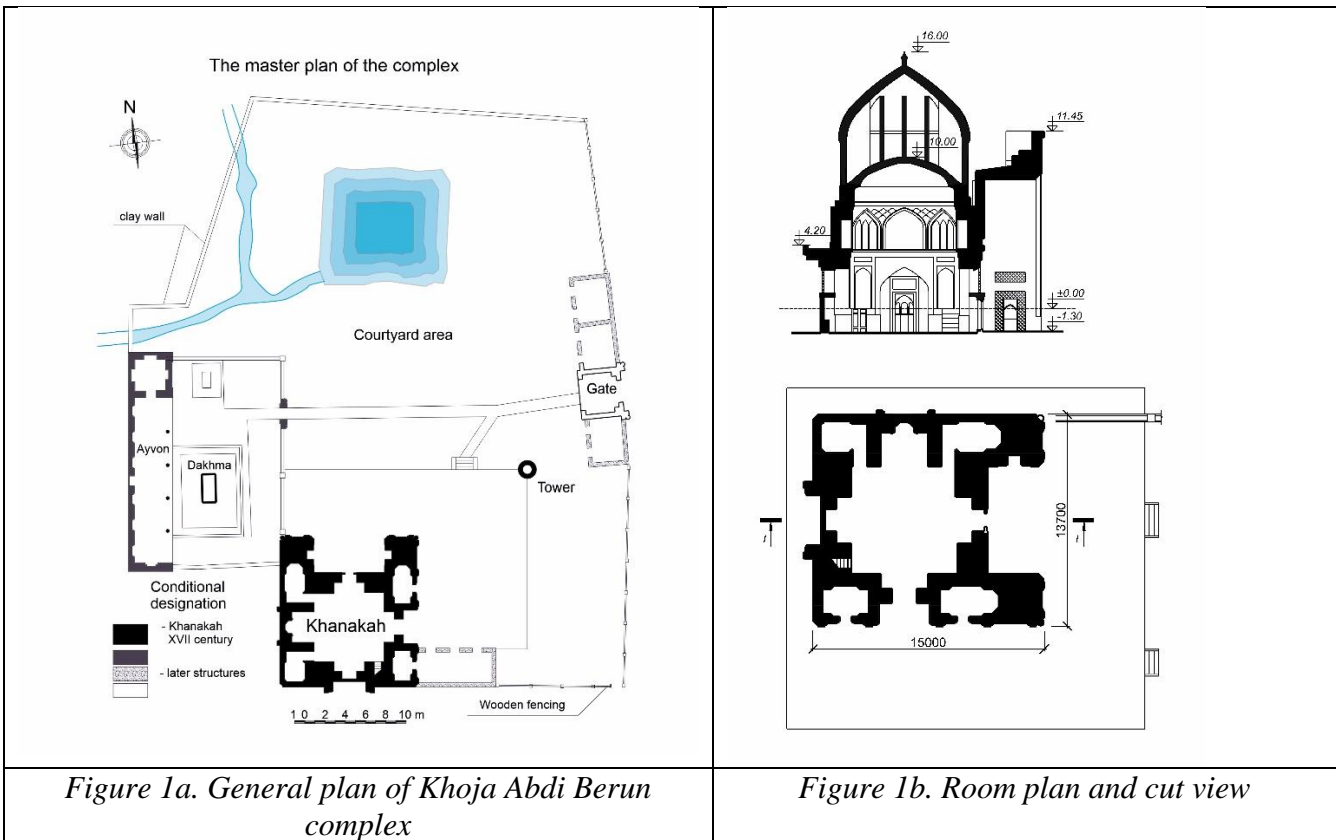
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The late-period architecture and lush gardens of the mansion stood out plainly [5]. Let's concentrate on the architectural design of the buildings in the Abdi Berun compound.

The unit is found in the complex's southernmost area. a structure with a peaked roof. It is regarded as one of the noteworthy and well-oriented rooms in the entire nation. [7].

Small rooms are located in the corners of the hall, which has a wide floor plan. The center hall serves as the entrance to two of them, which are situated along the western style. The eastern side is where the entryway to the final two cells is located (Fig. 1b).



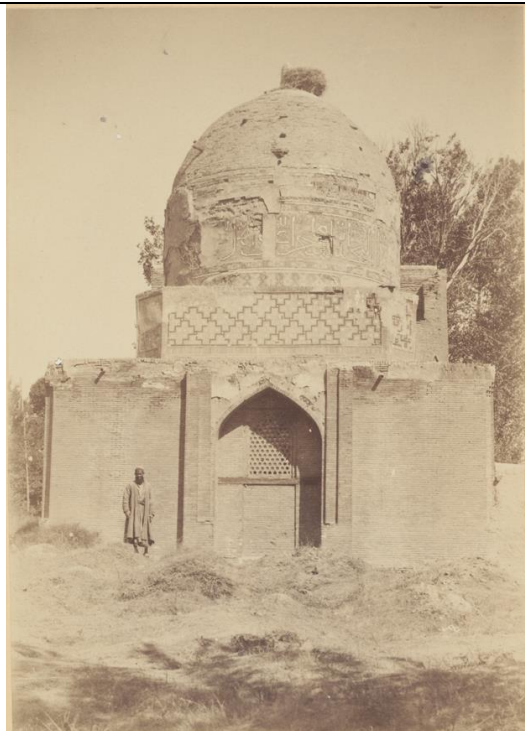

The structure is situated on a pedestal that is 0.8–0.9 meters high (26x30 meters in size). Through the hole on the north side, it is possible to see that the sufa has some kind of interior space. The top and exterior side walls of the sufa are lined with late modern bricks. Science has not yet been applied to this area of Khanaqah.

The room's exterior dimensions are 11.5 x 10.5 meters, the porch at the front door is 6.8 x 3.4 meters, and the square entryway is 6.9 x 7 meters. The hall has a 2.2-meter mihrab along the western axis and 1.1-meter deep grooves along the wall axes. 11 meters from the outside are the height under the dome, and 17 meters are the height at the dome's apex.

The building is built from bricks that measure 25.5-26x25.5-26x5.5-6 centimeters. In order to make blocks, ganch and cement are frequently combined. The styles have neatly trimmed the stones' surface.

The double-domed chamber from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries has a low inner dome supported by intersecting arches and octagonal stairs emerging from the corners. Under the exterior dome, the dome is found inside the cylindrical drum volume. The top portion of the spear-shaped, spheroconical outer dome is two bricks thick.

The room's interior is uncomplicated, with smooth plaster covering the complete wall surface. The majority of the ceramic designs are curbed on the exterior in precise octagonal volumes, with a focus on the dome portions. The "suls" khusni script-written tiles that were once present in the braban section beneath the dome have now been reinstated. Bricks with a unique glaze are used to create the tiled muqarnas beneath the dome and its blue hues. With the exception of the western façade, the exterior facades were decorated with tiled cornices, and the internal room entrances featured decorative arches with borders. The walls and borders of the peshtok were also covered in tiles. Islamic decorations and muqarnas tiles decorate the mihrab.

	
<p><b>House-mosque of Khwaja Abdi Berun.</b> Muhammad Yaqub is the grandson of the famous Usman in the photo. The mosque was built by Nadir Devonbegi in 1633. G.A. Pankratev's photo</p>	<p><b>House-mosque of Khwaja Abdi Berun. 2022</b> Western Style Current Appearance A.A. Rayimkulov's photo</p>

The Timurid-era Khoja Abdi Berun house is located within this compound. The huge mausoleum's drum, dome, and octagonal base are tiled with ornaments. The roof's peak as well as a few other areas have been decorated. In this peculiar instance, the masters stressed the value of writing square characters under the drum. Some syllables are read with simultaneous vertical and horizontal placement during their reading [3]. The building's skillfully designed layout offers a stunning perspective from every angle.

The grave of Samarkand's Qazi, Abdu Darun, is situated in another ancient cemetery a little ways south of the building [4]. During the Ashtarkhanid era, Khoja Abdi Berun was first organized as a group. Muhammad Nadir Devonbegi lived in the second part of the 17th century (1599–1753). The weight of massive building made his reign stand out not only in Bukhara but also in Samarkand.

The Khoja Ahrori Vali complex, which contains the Nadir Devonbegi madrasa, was built in 1630-1635 and is located about 2 km west of the Khoja Abdi Berun complex. He constructed the prayer mosque

in 1630, and a garden was created nearby. Both a madrasa and a convent in Bukhara bear his name: Labi Hovuz.

The name of the group, Khoja Abdi, is associated with another mausoleum, specifically the son of the Samarkand-born scholar Khoja Abdi. Amir is an ancestor of Osman, descended from the old Arabic name Abdi.

A house and a dahma constructed in 1633 on Nadir Devonbegi's orders are the first structures in the compound that are known to exist. The creators' names have not been kept. Almost all of Khanaqah's original architectural forms have survived to this day, but the top, 1.5-meter-high gable has been rebuilt (Fig. 2)



*Figure 2. Current view of Khoja Abdi Berun's house and house*

Light construction porch devices were built on the west and south sides of the house at the same time as a result of the sharp rise in visitors to the complex to recite Friday prayers. On the eastern sides of the evening shelters, or the ablutions and verandas, the complex's courtyard was constructed, resulting in the development of amenities for the pilgrimage of the visitors. However, the pond in the yard has been turned into an artificial pond and has lost its native drainage system. Right now, the Khoja Abdi Berun complex serves as a shrine and a site of worship. Future plans call for keeping the chamber intact as a historical site without making any modifications to make it more useful.

In conclusion, it should be noted that protecting the complex's protected area, removing nearby new and modern high-rise homes and public buildings, preserving the complex's architectural landmarks in their original condition, and restoring or preserving them for future generations based on scientific research are some of our most important tasks. Additionally, performing scientific research in the monument is one of the urgent issues of the present given that the chamber portion has not yet been the subject of a scientific study. Developing irrigation systems, planning landscaping projects, and maintaining the complex's initial state are all recommended concurrently to avoid the old maple and mulberry trees surrounding the complex's pool drying out. This will boost the number of domestic and international visitors to the memorial compound.

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